

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Stains mouse CCR8 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 1055C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse CCR8 Accession # P56484
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line transfected with mouse CCR8 and eGFP

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

CCR8 (C-C chemokine Receptor 8; also known as CD198) is a 41-43 kDa member of the GPCR #1 family of transmembrane proteins. Mouse CCR8 is expressed on vascular smooth muscle cells, monocytes, eosinophils, peritoneal macrophages, thymocytes, CD8⁺ T cells, Langerhans cells and neurons. CCL1/TCA3 and vMIP-1 are known agonists for CCR8. Mouse CCR8 is a 7-transmembrane protein that is 353 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 33 aa N-terminal extracellular domain plus a 50 aa C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. In mouse, CCR8 is N- and possibly O-glycosylated, and known to be sulfated on Tyr14 and 15. The unusual nature of these posttranslational modifications may lead to anomalous migration in SDS-PAGE. There are two potential isoforms, one that shows a deletion of aa 103-163, and another that shows a Met substitution for aa 125-166. Over aa sequences 1-33 and 92-105 collectively, mouse CCR8 shares 64% and 85% aa identity with human and rat CCR8, respectively.

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